

Cettia pallidipes (p. 139).—A so-called *Cettia*, which is green above and white below !!

Cettia squamiceps (p. 142).—Worse and worse! This is not a *Cettia* anyhow.

I notice that Dr. Scully (Ibis, 1881, pp. 90, 583), in quoting my name, *Alauda guttata*, for the common Sky-Lark of Cashmere, says he can only distinguish it from *A. gulgula* by its superior size. When freshly moulted the two birds are of very different shades of brown, the Cashmere one being dull purplish brown, while the bird of the plains is warm reddish brown. The Sky-Larks are the most difficult group there is; but clearly such a bird as *A. dulcivox* is distinct from the little *A. gulgula*.

XLI.—On Mr. E. Lort Phillips's Collection of Birds from Somali-land. By Captain G. E. SHELLEY, F.Z.S.

(Plates X.—XII.)

MR. E. LORT PHILLIPS, F.Z.S., accompanied by his friends Messrs. James, Aylmer, and Thrupp, left Berbera, on the Gulf of Aden, on the 22nd December, 1884, and returned there again towards the middle of the following April. They journeyed nearly due south along the parallel 45° E. long. to about 5° N. lat. On leaving Berbera they crossed for the first eight miles a low flat country and then ascended to the high plateau-land 3000 feet above the sea. This plateau is a parched desert for about six months in the year, and it was during this period that most of the specimens were collected. The Egyptian Vulture, although a constant visitor to their camp so long as water was obtainable, was never seen during their long desert march of fourteen days between the wells of Bourou and Gerlogobie, while Crows (probably *Corvus affinis*) never failed to appear in the neighbourhood as soon as the tents were pitched. Nearly all the Crows' nests contained eggs of the Great Spotted Cuckoo, and in one nest there were twelve eggs, four only belonging to the rightful owner.

The tableland, which extends from north to south for about 280 miles, is dotted over with thousands of gigantic

ant-hills, which often rise to a height of 30 feet or more ; and these during their return journey, in the latter end of March and beginning of April, afforded building-resorts for many species of birds, especially Little Owls and Parrots.

When the rains set in, the country soon presents a very different aspect, the plateau becomes quickly covered with fine grass, and the mimosas, which during the dry season resemble gooseberry-bushes in winter, become a mass of tender green leaves and yellow blossoms, which prove very attractive to the gaily coloured Sun-birds.

Wherever rock appears upon the surface the rain-water collects and forms shallow lakes, commonly called pans, which are soon tenanted by water-fowl. At Harradegit, one of these pans, there were some hundreds of Egyptian Geese, evidently mated, as they were grazing in pairs ; at first they were very easy to approach, but soon became shy and watched the country from the tops of the ant-hills or the boughs of the higher trees. The highest trees always grow near these pans, and are selected by *Textor dinemelli* for their nests.

To the south of the plateau runs the Webbe Shebeyli, or Haynes river, through a fertile plain on which the natives grow an abundance of corn ; and here, amongst the numerous water-birds, the Sacred Ibis was remarked as being extremely abundant.

An excellent account of this journey was read by Mr. F. L. James before the Royal Geographical Society on the 29th of June of the present year.

The collection of birds contains specimens of sixty-two species, of which I consider to be new to science six species and one subspecies ; these are :—*Coracias lorti*, *Dryoscopus ruficeps*, *Telephonus jamesi*, *Argya aylmeri*, *Saxicola phillipsi*, *Parus thruppi*, and the subspecies *Cursorius gallicus somaliensis*. Of the remainder over forty are new to Somali-land.

As the specimens are mostly in good condition, I have considered it advisable to give full descriptions of some of the most interesting. Mr. Lort Phillips has kindly furnished me with some field-notes.

At Mr. Lort Phillips's request I have named a species after each of his companions; and I am sure all ornithologists will agree that they justly deserve this mark of our appreciation of the great service they have rendered to our science.

1. MELIERAX GABAR.

Le Gabar, Levaill. Ois. d'Afr. i. 1799, pl. 33.

Falco gabar, Daud. Traité, 1800, p. 87.

Nisus gabar, Heugl. Orn. N.O.-Afr. pp. 73, xxviii; Finsch & Hartl. Vög. Ostaf. p. 86; Hartl. Abh. nat. Ver. Brem. vii. 1881, p. 116 (Lado); Fischer, J. f. O. 1855, p. 121.

Melierax gabar, Sharpe, Cat. B. Brit. Mus. i. p. 89.

Micronisus gabar, Salvad. Ann. Mus. Civ. Gen. 1884, p. 72 (Shoa).

Hab. Africa generally south of about 25° N. lat., except the West Coast from Sierra Leone to Angola.

"Fairly plentiful."

2. BUTEO AUGUR.

Buteo augur, Rüpp. Neue Wirb. 1835-40, p. 38, pl. 16. figs. 1, 2 (good); Heugl. Orn. N.O.-Afr. pp. 92, xxxv; Finsch & Hartl. Vög. Ostaf. p. 57; Sharpe, Cat. B. Brit. Mus. i. p. 175; Fischer, J. f. O. 1885, p. 122 (Mombas).

Buteo hydrophilus, Rüpp. tom. cit. p. 39, pl. 17. figs. 1, 2 (good).

Pterolestes augur, Salvad. Ann. Mus. Civ. Gen. 1884, p. 51 (Shoa).

Hab. E. Africa, between about 15° N. lat. and 4° S. lat.

"Only a single specimen was met with in the mountains about 30 miles inland from Berbera."

3. POLIOHIERAX SEMITORQUATUS.

Falco semitorquatus, Smith, Rep. Exp. Centr. Afr. 1836, p. 44; id. Ill. Zool. S. Afr., Av. pl. 1, ♂ (good); Heugl. Orn. N.O.-Afr. p. 38, pl. 1, ♂ juv. (back chestnut, as in ♀ ad.).

Hypotriorchis castanonotus, Heugl. Ibis, 1860, p. 407; Sclat. Ibis, 1861, pl. 12 (good, ♀ ad.).

Hypotriorchis semitorquatus, Selat. P. Z. S. 1864, p. 107 (Bogue).

Poliohierax semitorquatus, Sharpe, Cat. B. Brit. Mus. i. p. 370; Salvad. Ann. Mus. Civ. Gen. 1884, p. 63 (Shoa); Fischer, J. f. O. 1885, p. 122 (Tana river).

Hab. E. and S. Africa, from Abyssinia to the Transvaal, and thence to Damara.

"Frequently seen perched on the tops of the low mimosa-bushes on the plateau. In March a pair appeared to be preparing to breed in a deserted nest of *Teator dinemelli*, in the midst of a colony of those Weaver-birds. The crops of the three specimens preserved contained lizards."

4. TINNUNCULUS TINNUNCULUS.

Falco tinnunculus, Linn. S. N. 1766, p. 127; Heugl. Orn. N.O.-Afr. pp. 40, xvi; Dresser, B. Eur. vi. pl. 384.

Cerchæus tinnunculus, Sharpe, Cat. B. Brit. Mus. i. p. 425.

Tinnunculus alaudarius, Salvad. Ann. Mus. Civ. Gen. 1884, p. 64 (Shoa).

Hab. Africa, south to about 5° N. lat. in E. Africa, and 10° N. lat. in W. Africa.

5. BUBO LACTEUS.

Strix lacteus, Temm. Pl. Col. ii. pl. 4.

Bubo lacteus, Heugl. Orn. N.O.-Afr. pp. 112, xliii; Finsch & Hartl. Vög. Ostaf. p. 101; Sharpe, Cat. B. Brit. Mus. ii. p. 33; Fischer, J. f. O. 1885, p. 122.

Hab. Africa, south of about 15° N. lat., with the exception of the forest-region of the West Coast.

"Shot in February near Faf, in the Ogadayn district."

6. CARINE GLAUX.

Noctua glaux, Savign. Descr. Egypte, Ois. p. 287.

Noctua veterum, Heugl. Orn. N.O.-Afr. pp. 118, xlv.

Carine glaux, Sharpe, Cat. B. Brit. Mus. ii. p. 135.

Athene glaux, Dresser, B. Eur. v. pl. 318.

Hab. N. and N.E. Africa southward to Somali.

The single specimen is peculiarly small.

"Fairly common throughout the country, living in holes in the ant-hills."

7. *PŒOCEPHALUS RUFIVENTRIS*.

Pionus rufiventris, Rüpp. Syst. Uebers. 1845, p. 83, pl. 32 (Shoa).

Pionius rufiventris, Heugl. Orn. N.O.-Afr. pp. 741, clvii.

Pæocephalus rufiventris, Speke, Ibis, 1860, p. 243 (Somali); Fischer, Zeitschr. ges. Orn. 1884, p. 372 (Masai); Salvad. Ann. Mus. Civ. Gen. 1884, p. 78 (Shoa); Fischer, J. f. O. 1885, p. 122.

Hab. E. Africa, from Abyssinia to Masai-land.

“First seen on reaching the tableland, and afterwards fairly plentiful throughout the tour. They were generally seen in twos or threes, and, like most Parrots, were very noisy. They breed in the ant-hills.”

8. *DENDROPICUS HEMPRICHII*.

Picus hemprichii, Hemp. & Ehr. Symb. Phys. 1828, fol. 2, p. 2; Heugl. Orn. N.O.-Afr. p. 804; Finsch & Hartl. Vög. Ostaf. p. 514; Shalow, J. f. O. 1883, p. 347 (Kakoma).

Dendrobates hemprichii, Rüpp. Syst. Uebers. pl. 35.

Dendromus hemprichii, Speke, Ibis, 1860, p. 245 (Somali).

Dendropicus hemprichi, Hargitt, Ibis, 1883, p. 433; Fischer, Zeitschr. ges. Orn. 1884, p. 370 (Masai); id. J. f. O. 1885, p. 125.

Hab. E. Africa, from Abyssinia to Zanzibar.

The specimen from South Mozambique referred to as *Dendrobates hemprichii*, Bianc. Spec. Zool. Mosamb. fasc. 18, p. 327, was preserved in spirits, and its determination, I consider, must consequently be uncertain.

This and the next species of Woodpecker were fairly plentiful where the Euphorbias grew, as they select these cactuses to breed in.

9. *CAMPOTHERA NUBICA*.

Picus nubicus, Gm. S. N. i. 1788, p. 439; Heugl. Orn. N.O.-Afr. p. 881; Finsch & Hartl. Vög. Ostaf. p. 508; Hartl. Abh. nat. Ver. Brem. vii. 1881, p. 109 (Lado).

Dendromus æthiopicus, Rüpp. Syst. Uebers. pl. 36.

Dendrobates æthiopicus, Speke, Ibis, 1860, p. 244 (Somali).

Campothera nubica, Hargitt, Ibis, 1883, p. 451; Fischer, J. f. O. 1885, p. 126 (Pangani).

Stictopicus nubicus, Salvad. Ann. Mus. Civ. Gen. 1884, p. 88 (Shoa).

Hab. E. Africa, from Southern Nubia to Pangani.

10. TRICHOLÆMA STIGMATOTHORAX.

Tricholæma stigmatothorax, Cab. J. f. O. 1878, pp. 205, 240 (Ndi); Fischer, Zeitschr. ges. Orn. 1884, p. 371 (Masai); id. J. f. O. 1885, p. 125.

Hab. E. Africa, between 10° N. lat. and 5° S. lat.

T. stigmatothorax is very nearly allied to *T. melanocephala*, from which it differs in the dark portions of the head and throat being dark brown instead of black, in the feathers of the forehead and front half of the crown being more or less spotted with small yellow tips to the feathers. In a specimen labelled "Ronga (Fischer)" the brown of the throat is uniform; in the present specimen, from Somali, the feathers of the throat have mostly small white tips.

"Fairly abundant throughout the tableland."

11. TRACHYPHONUS ERYTHROCEPHALUS.

Trachyphonus erythrocephalus, Cab. J. f. O. 1878, pp. 206, 218, 240, pl. 2. figs. 1, 2 (Kitui).

Hab. E. Africa, Somali and Kitui.

I have not been able to examine the type of *T. erythrocephalus*. The Somali specimen differs from the illustrations *l.c.* in having a distinct black crest, the eyebrows yellow, and the cheeks washed with yellow towards the eyes. It is also apparently rather smaller: total length 7·1 inches, culmen 0·9, wing 3·1, tail 3·1, tarsus 0·95. Forehead and crown glossy black, the feathers elongated, forming a slight crest; margin of the forehead, eyebrows, and remainder of the head and neck yellow, shading into bright red on the nape, ear-coverts, and hinder portion of the cheeks; a red band passes down the sides of the neck, and is surmounted by a white band, which extends over the back of the ear-coverts; the feathers of the nape and back of the neck are tipped with black; throat yellow, with a broad black band down the

centre, chin fading into buff, base of the throat tinted with red; a narrow pectoral band, back, and wings black, with large pearl-shaped buffish-white spots; similar spots on the quills form four partial white bands; rump yellow; upper and under tail-coverts crimson; tail black, each feather with five or six large yellowish-white spots, passing into bars towards the outer feathers; remainder of the body buffish yellow, with the axillaries and under wing-coverts brownish white.

"Shot on the plateau. On another occasion three rose out of a dry well, where they were probably hunting for insects. Iris brown, bill brownish red, feet black."

12. HALCYON SEMICÆRULEA.

Alcedo semicærulea, Forsk. Descr. An. 1775, p. 2.

Dacelo semicærulea, Heugl. Orn. N.O.-Afr. p. 190.

Halcyon semicærulea, Sharpe, Monogr. Alced. p. 173, pl. 64; Finsch & Hartl. Vög. Ostaf. p. 160; Hartl. Abh. nat. Ver. Brem. vii. 1881, p. 110 (Lado); Salvad. Ann. Mus. Civ. Gen. 1884, p. 113 (Shoa); Fischer, J. f. O. 1885, p. 126.

Hab. The whole of Africa between about 17° N. lat. and 25° S. lat.

"These birds are never found far from water, and are apparently very plentiful at all seasons on the Webbe Shebeyli south of the plateau, and were also met with in the low country near Berbera. They only visit the tableland during the rainy season."

13. IRRISOR ERYTHORHYNCHUS.

Upupa erythrorhynchos, Lath. Ind. Orn. i. 1790, p. 280.

Falcinellus senegalensis, Vieill. N. D. xxviii. p. 168.

Promerops melanorhynchus (Licht.), Gray & Mitchell, Gen. B. i. pl. 31 (good).

Irrisor senegalensis, Speke, Ibis, 1860, p. 244 (Somali).

Irrisor erythrorhynchus, Heugl. Orn. N.O.-Afr. p. 214; Finsch & Hartl. Vög. Ostaf. p. 202; Salvad. Ann. Mus. Civ. Gen. 1884, p. 106 (Shoa); Fischer, J. f. O. 1885, p. 127.

Hab. The whole of Africa south of about 16° N. lat.

The present specimens (an apparently adult and an immature bird) have the bill black ; and Mr. Lort Phillips assures me that although the bird is common in Somali, he never saw a red-billed specimen.

They belong to the dark-billed race, well figured by Gray and Mitchell, *l. c.* This race inhabits Somali, Shoa, Abyssinia, and Senegambia, and to it belong the nine specimens recorded by Count Salvadori as collected by the Marquis Antinori in Shoa, seven specimens in the British Museum from Abyssinia, and nine specimens I have examined from Senegambia.

To the typical red-billed race belong thirty-seven specimens I have examined from localities south of the equator ; of these, twenty-three S.-African, and seven E.-African from Dar-es-Salam to Mombas, have entirely red bills, and the remaining seven have black bills, but show evident signs of immaturity.

My reason for not separating these races rests upon the following data :—There are two typical red-billed specimens in the British Museum, labelled respectively “ Darfur ” and “ N.E. Africa.” One of Mr. Blanford’s specimens from the Anseba valley has the bill half red and half black ; the black in this specimen extends on the upper mandible in a sharply defined broad band from the nostrils, and covers the end third of both mandibles. Von Heuglin describes in his large work an entirely red-billed bird, which I presume was a N.E.-African specimen.

In the British Museum there is a remarkably purple-coloured specimen, labelled “ ♂, Objimbique.” It has a reddish-black bill. These colours, however, are not sharply contrasted as in all the mottled-billed birds I have seen from north of the equator.

In the black-billed race the plumage is almost invariably more purple, the presence of a bright green gloss on the crown and mantle being rare, although occasionally present, but never, it appears to me, to the same extent as in the typical red-billed specimens.

Although generally the northern and southern forms may

be easily distinguished, their characters are not always very sharply defined nor very constant; and as the typical red-billed form occurs in Darfur, their ranges overlap in the White Nile region, and we may presume they would interbreed.

14. *IRRISOR MINOR*.

Promerops minor, Rüpp. Syst. Uebers. 1845, pp. 25, 28.

Epimachus minor, Rüpp. tom. cit. pl. 8.

Irrisor minor, Speke, Ibis, 1860, p. 244 (Somali); Heugl. Orn. N.O.-Afr. p. 218; Finsch & Hartl. Vög. Ostaf. p. 206; Oustalet in Revoil's Faune et Flore, Comalis, Ois. 1882, p. 7.

Hab. N.E. Africa, Shoa and Somali.

In the present specimen the white bar on the wing crosses the inner webs of the second to the seventh primaries, and there is a white spot on the outer webs of the seventh and eighth primaries.

I would here correct an error with regard to *Rhinopomastes cabanisi*, P. Z. S. 1882, p. 306. The sentence should read thus:—"This species is closely allied to *R. minor*, but may be readily distinguished by the absence of any white on the primaries."

15. *UPUPA EPOPS SENEGALENSIS*.

Upupa senegalensis, Swains. B. W. Afr. ii. 1837, p. 114; Finsch & Hartl. Vög. Ostaf. p. 199, note; Salvad. Ann. Mus. Civ. Gen. 1884, p. 105 (Shoa).

Hab. N.E. and W. Africa: Abyssinia, Shoa, Somali, and Senegambia. I am unable to define exactly what may be the full range of this subspecies.

The two specimens brought home from Somali agree perfectly with a specimen from Senegambia in my own collection. They are smaller than the true *U. epops*, but in other respects similar, with a similar white band across the primaries.

"Common everywhere."

16. *MEROPS NUBICUS*.

Merops nubicus, Gm. S. N. 1788, p. 464; Heugl. Orn. N.O.-Afr. p. 199; Finsch & Hartl. Vög. Ostaf. p. 183; Hartl. Abh. nat. Ver. Brem. vii. 1881, p. 111 (Lado); Salvad.

Ann. Mus. Civ. Gen. 1884, p. 92 (Shoa) ; Fischer, J. f. O. 1885, p. 127 (Lamu).

Hab. E. and W. Africa, south from about 16° N. lat. to Zanzibar on the east coast and to Bissao on the west.

“Fairly plentiful on the Webbe Shebeyli, generally in flocks.”

17. *MELITTOPHAGUS PUSILLUS CYANOSTICTUS.*

Merops pusillus, P. L. S. Müll. S. N. Suppl. 1776, p. 95.

Merops erythropterus, “Gm.,” Heugl. Orn. N.O.-Afr. p. 208; Hartl. Abh. nat. Ver. Brem. vii. 1881, p. 111 (Lado).

Merops variegatus, “Vicill.,” Finsch & Hartl. Vög. Ostafri. p. 193.

Merops cyanostictus, Cab. in v. d. Decken’s Reise Ostafri. iii. 1869, p. 34; Salvad. Ann. Mus. Civ. Gen. 1884, p. 110 (Shoa) ; Bohm. J. f. O. 1885, p. 47.

Melittophagus pusillus, Shelley, P. Z. S. 1881, p. 569.

Melittophagus cyanostictus, Fischer, J. f. O. 1885, p. 127.

Hab. E. and S. Africa, from Abyssinia to Pangani.

South from Pangani and in Benguela the specimens are nearly intermediate between this subspecies and the common South-African form, and the common South-African form is again intermediate between these latter specimens and those of West Africa, which are entirely without the blue frontal and superciliary band. In the colouring of the head and throat the present subspecies much resembles *M. lafresnayeii*, but is smaller.

“Apparently not common; only seen along the water-courses. Iris red, bill and feet black.”

18. *MELITTOPHAGUS REVOILI.*

Merops revoilii, Oustalet in Revoil’s Faune et Flor. Com. Ois. 1882, p. 5, pl. 1 (bad).

Hab. Confined to Somali-land.

Crown grass-green, with paler shaft-stripes, which are tinted with cobalt-blue towards their ends; sides of the forehead and a broad eyebrow cobalt-blue; ear-coverts and a broad loreal band through the eye black; back of neck and front of back rufous-buff, with the ends of the feathers

washed with bluish green ; lower half of the back and upper tail-coverts cobalt-blue ; scapulars and wings green, shading into brown on the inner webs and tips of the quills, which have their shafts also brown ; tail green, partially washed with blue, and with an ill-defined rufous terminal edging to all but the four centre feathers ; cheeks, chin, and upper throat white, shading on the remainder of the throat and breast into deep rufous-buff, slightly glossed with green ; vent and under tail-coverts bright cobalt-blue ; under wing-coverts and inner margins to the quills rufous-buff ; remainder of the quills and under surface of the tail ashy brown ; bill and legs black. Total length 6·2 and 6·7 inches, culmen 1·1, wing 2·9 and 3·1, tail 2·9, tarsus 0·4.

“Common on the plateau.”

19. *CORACIAS NÆVIA*.

Coracias nœvia, Daud. Traité, ii. 1800, p. 258 (Senegal) ; Sharpe, Ibis, 1871, p. 190, part. ; Salvad. Ann. Mus. Civ. Gen. 1884, p. 114 (Shoa).

Hab. E. and W. Africa : Abyssinia, Upper White Nile, Somali, Senegambia, and Bissao.

Coracias pilosa, Heugl. Orn. N.O.-Afr. p. 173.

The two specimens in this collection have the crown pink, not shaded with olive, and thus differ somewhat from the South-African bird, which should, I think, be recognized as a subspecies under the title of *C. nœvia levaillanti*.

“First seen about twenty miles south of Berbera, and was afterwards fairly plentiful, generally near water.”

20. *CORACIAS LORTI*, sp. n.

Very similar in size and plumage to *C. caudata* ; but differs in the lower half of the throat and entire chest being green, of the same colour as the abdomen, the pink of the throat not extending beyond the line of the end of the ear-coverts. Total length 13·2 inches, culmen 1·3, wing 6·3, tail 7, tarsus 1.

Hab. Somali-land.

“Seen only on two or three occasions on the plateau. Iris brown, bill black, legs grey.”

21. *CENTROPUS SUPERCILIOSUS*.

Centropus superciliosus, Hempr. & Ehr. Symb. Phys. 1828, fol. 2; Rüpp. Neue Wirb. pl. 21. fig. 1; Heugl. Orn. N.O.-Afr. p. 797; Sharpe, P. Z. S. 1873, p. 620; Shelley, P. Z. S. 1881, p. 595; Salvad. Ann. Mus. Civ. Gen. 1884, p. 96 (Shoa); Bohm. J. f. O. 1885, p. 41; Fischer, tom. cit. p. 123.

Hab. E. Africa, between about 16° N. lat. and 8° S. lat.

"Only found frequenting the thick bushes and grass near the water-courses."

22. *SCHIZORHIS LEUCOGASTER*.

Schizærhis leucogaster, Rüpp. P. Z. S. 1842, p. 9; id. Trans. Z. S. iii. pl. 17 (good).

Schizorhis leucogaster, Speke, Ibis, 1860, p. 245 (Somali); Heugl. Orn. N.O.-Afr. p. 707; Finsch & Hartl. Vög. Ostaf. p. 477; Hartl. Abh. nat. Ver. Brem. viii. 1882, p. 210; Fischer, Zeitschr. ges. Orn. 1884, p. 364 (Masai); Salvad. Ann. Mus. Civ. Gen. 1884, p. 99 (Shoa); Fischer, J. f. O. 1885, p. 122 (Usaramo).

Hab. E. Africa, between about 12° N. lat. and 5° S. lat.

"Very common throughout the country. Feeds on the berries of the nebbuk thorn, and the cry exactly resembles the bleat of a goat. Bill and legs black."

23. *TERPSIPHONE CRISTATA*.

Muscicapa cristata, Gm. S. N. i. 1788, p. 938.

Muscicapa duchailui, Cass. Journ. Philad. iv. pl. 50.

Muscicapa speciosa, Cass. Journ. Philad. iv. pl. 50.

Terpsiphone melanogastra, Heugl. Orn. N.O.-Afr. p. 441; Finsch & Hartl. Vög. Ostaf. p. 309.

Terpsiphone cristata, Sharpe, Cat. B. Brit. Mus. iv. p. 354; Salvad. Ann. Mus. Civ. Gen. 1884, p. 124 (Shoa); Shelley, P. Z. S. 1881, p. 577.

Terpsiphone ferreti, Zeitschr. ges. Orn. 1884, p. 353 (Masai).

Hab. E. and W. Africa, between about 16° N. lat. and 6° S. lat.

"Frequents the shade of the high trees which grow along

the water-courses. Male—iris, bill, and feet slaty blue; female—iris red, bill and feet black.”

24. *BUCHANGA ASSIMILIS*.

Corvus assimilis, Bechst. Lath. Allg. Uebers. Vög. ii. p. 562.

Edolius lugubris, Hempr. & Ehr. Symb. Phys. 1828, pl. 8. fig. 3.

Dicrurus lugubris, Speke, Ibis, 1860, p. 247 (Somali).

Dicrurus divaricatus, Hengl. Orn. N.O.-Afr. p. 422; Finsch & Hartl. Vög. Ostaf. p. 323; Fischer, J. f. O. 1885, p. 131.

Buchanga assimilis, Sharpe, Cat. B. Brit. Mus. iii. p. 247.

Hab. The whole of Africa south of about 16° N. lat.

“Common throughout the country. Iris red, bill and legs black.”

25. *LANIUS DORSALIS*.

Lanius (Fiscus) dorsalis, Cab. J. f. O. 1878, pp. 205, 225 (Ndi).

Lanius dorsalis, Oustalet in Revoil's Faun. et Flor. Comalis, Ois. p. 10.

Hab. E. Africa, Somali to Ndi.

Upper half of the head and hinder half of the neck black; back and scapulars grey, fading into white towards the ends of the scapulars and on the tail-coverts; tail, four centre feathers entirely black, the remainder black with broad white ends and an entirely white outer web to the outer pair of feathers; underparts white; axillaries black; under wing-coverts white, with a large dusky patch; quills black, with about the basal half of the primaries white; a dark rufous patch on the sides of the chest (a sexual character only); iris brown; bill and legs black. Total length 8·2 inches, culmen 0·65, wing 3·75, tail 3·6, tarsus 1·1.

This species is nearly allied to *L. antinorii*, Salvad., from which it differs in the scapulars being grey, not white; the secondaries entirely black, not tipped with white; a less amount of white on the two pair of outer tail-feathers; the axillaries being black, not white; and it is also slightly smaller. This comparison is taken from Mr. Gadow's descrip-

tion of the type of *L. antinorii* (Cat. B. Brit. Mus. viii. p. 255). The present species has been overlooked in that volume.

"Only met with on the tableland, where they appeared to be fairly plentiful. Female—iris brown, bill and legs black."

26. *DRYOSCOPUS RUFICEPS*, sp. n. (Plate X. fig. 1.)

Forehead and sides of the crown black; crown and nape very bright rufous; a broad white eyebrow extends over the sides of the forehead to behind the ear-coverts; lores, cheeks, ear-coverts, and sides of the neck black; remainder of the upper parts black, partially washed with grey towards the neck and lower back; a broad white longitudinal band down the wing, formed by the greater portion of the median series of wing-coverts and the broad white edges to about three of the middle secondaries; the lower back is strongly mottled with white; outer web of the tail broadly edged with white, and the three pairs of outer tail-feathers have broad white tips; entire underparts white, very faintly tinted with rufous on the flanks and thighs; under wing-coverts white, with the outer ones near the edge of the wing black, and a large dusky patch; under surface of the quills black, broadly edged with white on their inner webs towards their base; iris brown; bill black; legs dark grey. Total length 7 inches, culmen 0·7, wing 3, tail 3·4, tarsus 1·15.

Hab. Somali-land.

"Shot on the 2nd of January and seen on a few occasions afterwards. Iris brown, bill black, feet grey."

27. *LANIARIUS CRUENTUS*.

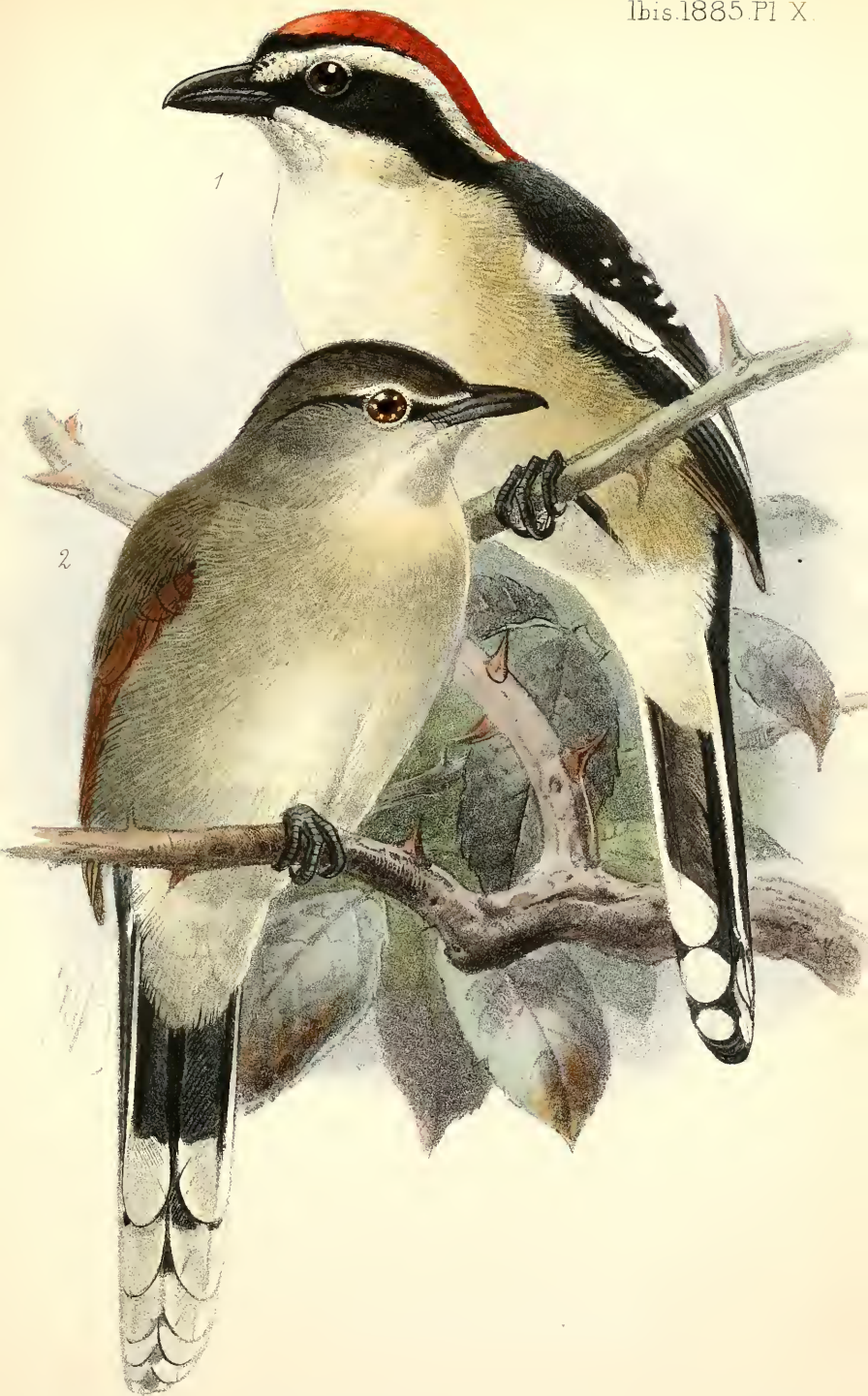
Lanius cruentus, Hempr. & Ehr. Symb. Phys. 1828, fol. c, pl. 3.

Laniarius cruentus, Speke, Ibis, 1860, p. 247 (Somali); Finsch & Hartl. Vög. Ostaf. p. 354; Gadow, Cat. B. Brit. Mus. viii. p. 152.

Dryoscopus cruentus, Heugl. Orn. N.O.-Afr. p. 462.

Hab. E. Africa, from about 15° N. lat. to Somali-land.

"Rather scarce: only seen on the plateau. Male—iris brown, bill black, legs grey."



28. *TELEPHONUS JAMESI*, sp. n. (Plate X. fig. 2.)

Upper parts brownish ash; a broad black band down the centre of the forehead, crown, and nape; a black band from the lores through the eye to over the ear-coverts; sides of the forehead and crown fading almost into white, forming an indistinct eyebrow; wing-coverts and broad outer edges to the quills chestnut, a few of the outer wing-coverts ashy brown, externally margined with white; edges of the wing white, remainder of the quills dark brown; tail, two centre feathers brownish ash obsoletely barred, remainder black, with broad white ends, broadest towards the outer pair of feathers, which have also the greater portion of the end half of the outer web white; cheeks, throat, abdomen, and under tail-coverts white, shading into pale brownish ash on the ear-coverts, chest, and flanks; under wing-coverts whitish ash; under surface of the quills ashy brown. Total length 7 inches, culmen 0.65, wing 2.65, tail 3.5, tarsus 0.9.

Hab. Somali-land.

"Only met with on two occasions on the plateau. Iris brown, with five beautiful white spots round the pupil; bill black; feet grey."

29. *PRIONOPS POLIOCEPHALUS*.

Lanius poliocephalus, Stanley in Salt's Trav. Abyss. 1814, App. p. 50.

Prionops cristatus, Rüpp. Neue Wirb. pl. 12. fig. 2.

Prionops poliocephalus, Selat. P. Z. S. 1864, p. 109 (Usui); Heugl. Orn. N.O.-Afr. p. 454; Sharpe, Cat. B. Brit. Mus. iii. p. 231; Salvad. Ann. Mus. Civ. Gen. 1884, p. 120 (Shoa).

Hab. E. Africa, from about 15° N. lat. to Usui in 3° S. lat.

"Met with on three occasions in flocks on the tableland. Iris and eye-wattles yellow, bill black, legs red."

30. *EUROCEPHALUS RUEPPELLI*.

Eurocephalus anguitimens, Rüpp. (nec Smith), Syst. Uebers. 1845, p. 53, pl. 27.

Eurocephalus rueppelli, Bp. Rev. et Mag. Zool. 1853, p. 440; Heugl. Orn. N.O.-Afr. p. 487; Sharpe, Cat. B. Brit. Mus. iii. p. 280; Hartl. Abh. nat. Ver. Brem. vii. 1881, p. 97;

Shelley, P. Z. S. 1882, p. 307 ; Shalow, J. f. O. 1883, p. 357 ; Fischer, Zeitschr. ges. Orn. 1884, p. 350 (Masai) ; id. J. f. O. 1885, p. 130 (Barawa).

Hab. E. Africa, from about 15° N. lat. to 7° S. lat.

“ Common, but shy, singly or in pairs, frequenting the top-most boughs of trees. Iris brown ; bill and legs black.”

31. *ARGYA AYLMERI*, sp. n. (Plate XI. fig. 1.)

Upper parts uniform ashy brown, shading into deep rufous-brown on the crown and forehead ; nape and sides of the head slightly more rufous than the back, and fading into buff in front of the eyes ; chin and throat buff with ashy-brown bases to the feathers, giving a somewhat scaled appearance to these parts ; remainder of the underparts more rufous-buff, washed on the flanks, thighs, and under tail-coverts with ashy brown, under wing-coverts and partial inner margins to the quills rich rufous-buff, remainder of the quills ashy brown ; bill brownish yellow ; legs brownish flesh-colour. Total length 8·4 inches, culmen 0·7, wing 2·8, tail 4·8, tarsus 1.

Hab. Somali-land.

“ Probably plentiful, but difficult to see, as they frequent the thick bushes and grass. They are very active, and constantly utter a cry somewhat resembling that of a mouse.”

32. *MONTICOLA RUFOCINEREA*.

Saxicola rufocinerea, Rüpp. Neue Wirb. Vög. 1835–40, p. 76, pl. 27.

Thamnolea rufocinerea, Heugl. Orn. N.O.-Afr. p. 369.

Monticola rufocinerea, Seebohm, Cat. B. Brit. Mus. v. p. 327 ; Fischer, Zeitschr. ges. Orn. 1884, p. 302 (Masai) ; Salvad. Ann. Mus. Civ. Gen. 1884, p. 160 (Shoa) ; Fischer, J. f. O. 1885, p. 142 (Maiwascha in 0° 30' S. lat.).

Hab. E. Africa, Abyssinia southward to Somali and Masai-land.

“ Common about the mountains near Berbera. In their actions they much remind one of the Robin.”

33. *SAXICOLA PHILLIPSI*, sp. n. (Plate XII.)

Crown, back of the neck, upper back, and scapulars ashy



J & Keulemans lith.

Harhart exp.

1. ARGYA AYLMERI.
2. PARUS THRUPPI.



J G. Keulemans lith.

Hanhart imp.

SAXICOLA PHILLIPSII.

grey ; forehead and a broad eyebrow white ; the wing-coverts paler grey than the back and with dark shafts ; the spurious wing and the quills black, with broad white partial edges to a few of the secondaries ; rump, upper tail-coverts, and a large portion of the tail white ; remainder of the tail black ; two centre feathers black, with the base white, the white diverging up the feathers for about one third of their length ; the black on the remaining feathers forms a partial subterminal band and passes down their outer webs next to the shafts in a very acute angle for about two thirds of the length of the feathers, and is broadest on the outer feather, where it reaches to the margin for two thirds of its length ; cheeks, ear-coverts, chin, throat, front of the chest, axillaries, and under wing-coverts black ; remainder of the body and under tail-coverts white ; under surface of the quills dusky with a silver gloss ; bill and legs black. Total length 5 inches, culmen 0·5, wing 3·3, tail 2, tarsus 1·05.

The most marked characters for this species may be shortly summed up by comparing it with the figure of *S. seebohmi*, Ibis, 1882, pl. 14. In the present species the black of the throat descends much lower, on to the front of the chest ; the wing-coverts, with the exception of the spurious wing, are pale grey or ashy white ; the tail-feathers, with the exception of the centre pair, are tipped with white, and two thirds of the outer web of the tail is black ; the thighs are white.

Hab. Somali-land.

“ Shot on the 29th of December on the summit of the mountains near Berbera, and not observed elsewhere.”

34. SAXICOLA DESERTI.

Saxicola deserti, Temm. Pl. Col. 1825, pl. 359. fig. 2 ; Heugl. Orn. N.O.-Afr. p. 352 ; Seebohm, Cat. B. Brit. Mus. v. p. 383 ; Dresser, B. Eur. ii. p. 215, pl. 27.

Hab. N. and N.E. Africa as far south as Somali-land.

“ Common throughout the plateau.”

35. SAXICOLA ISABELLINA.

Saxicola isabellina, Rüpp. Atlas, 1826, p. 52, pl. 34. fig. 6 ; Speke, Ibis, 1860, p. 247 (Somali-land) ; Heugl. Orn. N.O.-

Afr. p. 344; Dresser, B. Eur. ii. p. 199, pl. 22; Seebohm, Cat. B. Brit. Mus. v. p. 399; Fischer, Zeitschr. ges. Orn. 1884, p. 305 (Masai); Salvad. Ann. Mus. Civ. Gen. 1884, p. 164 (Shoa).

Hab. N.E. Africa, from the Mediterranean to Somali and Masai-land.

“Very common.”

36. ERYTHROPYGIA LEUCOPTERA.

Salicaria leucoptera, Rüpp. Syst. Uebers. 1845, p. 38, pl. 15.

Ædon leucoptera, Heugl. Orn. N.O.-Afr. p. 279; Cab. J. f. O. 1878, p. 221 (Ndi); Schalow, J. f. O. 1883, p. 366 (Merumi); Salvad. Ann. Mus. Civ. Gen. 1884, p. 136 (Shoa).

Erythropygia leucoptera, Sharpe, Cat. B. Brit. Mus. vii. p. 79; Fischer, Zeitschr. ges. Orn. 1884, p. 308.

Hab. E. Africa, between about 15° N. lat. and 7° S. lat.

“Common amongst the low bushes.”

37. CINNYRIS HABESSINICUS.

Nectarinia habessinica, Hempr. & Ehr. Symb. Phys. 1828, pl. 4; Speke, Ibis, 1860, p. 247 (Somali-land); Heugl. Orn. N.O.-Afr. p. 229; Finsch & Hartl. Vog. Ostaf. p. 221; Oustalet, in Revoil's Faun. et Flore Comalis, Ois. 1882, p. 8.

Cinnyris habessinicus, Shelley, Monogr. Neet. p. 205, pl. 63; Salvad. Ann. Mus. Civ. Gen. 1884, p. 139 (Shoa).

Hab. E. Africa, between about 16° N. lat. and 7° N. lat., from Kordofan to Somali-land.

“Very common amongst the mimosa trees throughout the country. The only other Sunbird seen was *C. albiventris*, which was also fairly abundant, but not so common as the present species.”

38. PARUS THRUPPI, sp. n. (Plate XI. fig. 2.)

Forehead, lores, cheeks, ear-coverts, and back of the neck white; crown, sides of the neck, throat, and centre of the breast glossy black; chin mottled with white; back, scapulars, and least series of wing-coverts ashy grey; remainder

of the wing black, with broad white edges to the feathers, these edges broadest on the median and greater wing-coverts and the inner secondaries; upper tail-coverts and tail black, with white margins to some of the centre feathers and narrow white tips to the remainder; breast, thighs, and under tail-coverts sandy buff, shading into ashy grey on the sides of the body; under surface of the quills brown, with partial pale inner margins; under wing-coverts white; bill black; legs slate-colour. Male and female similar in plumage. Total length 4·65 and 4·3 inches, culmen 0·4, wings 2·45, tail 2 and 1·9, tarsi 0·7.

The nearest ally of this species is apparently *P. afer*, from which it differs in its smaller size, white frontal band, white mottling on the chin, and in the colour of the breast, thighs, and under tail-coverts.

Hab. Somali-land.

“Only met with on one occasion, near the centre of the plateau, where they were in a small party of about six. Iris brown, bill black, feet greyish black.”

39. MIRAFRA CORDOFANICA (?).

Mirafra cordofanica, Strickl. P. Z. S. 1850, p. 218, pl. 23 (Kordofan).

Geocoraphus cordofanicus, Heugl. Orn. N.O.-Afr. p. 687.

Above cinnamon with dark shaft-stripes; sides of the forehead and eyebrows buff; edges of the wing-coverts and of the primaries slightly paler; inner webs of the quills dark brown, broadly edged towards their base with cinnamon; upper tail-coverts slightly browner than the back; tail-feathers dark brown, the centre pair broadly edged and washed with cinnamon, the next four pairs are narrowly edged but more broadly tipped with rufous-buff, the outer pair have nearly their whole outer webs and broad ends buff; cheeks buff, shading into cinnamon on the ear-coverts; underparts buff, fading into white towards the chin and passing into cinnamon on the sides of the chest; the feathers of the lores and crop have a few dark triangular terminal shaft-spots; under wing-coverts and basal inner margins to the quills deep

rufous-buff, remainder of the quills brown with narrow rufous-buff outer margins; bill horn-colour, passing into flesh-colour on the greater portion of the lower mandible; legs flesh-colour. Total length 5·6 inches, culmen 0·5, wing 3·2, tail 2·1, tarsus 0·9.

Hab. Kordofan, Somali-land, and Damara.

Although I refer the present species to *M. cordofanica*, it differs from the type, mostly in its darker colouring and in the absence of pale borders to the wing-coverts, which I regard as possibly due to season. It agrees well with a specimen in the British Museum labelled "*M. africanoides*, ♂, 12/6/66, Objimbinque (Andersson), no. 78. 10. 26. 350."

"Only met with on a few occasions, near the centre of the plateau. It perches on the topmost boughs of the trees, which it leaves with a quivering flight, like our Wood-Lark, pouring forth a peculiarly sweet song."

40. *GYMNORHIS PYRGITA*.

Xanthodina pyrgita, Heugl. J. f. O. 1862, p. 30; id. Orn. N.O.-Afr. p. 627, pl. 21. fig. 2 (head); Fischer, Zeitschr. ges. Orn. 1884, p. 321 (Masai).

Gymnorhis pyrgita, Heugl. Orn. N.O.-Afr. App. p. cxl.

Hab. E. Africa, from about 15° N. lat. to 4° S. lat.

"I only observed on one occasion a small flock of these Finches near the centre of the plateau. Iris brown, bill purple, feet black."

41. *URÆGINTHUS IANTHINOGASTER*.

Uræginthus ianthinogaster, Reichen. Orn. Centralbl. 1879, p. 120 (Masai); Reichen. & Schalow, J. f. O. 1879, p. 326; Fischer & Reichen. tom. cit. p. 353, pl. 2. figs. 1, 2; Fischer, Zeitschr. ges. Orn. 1884, p. 324; id. J. f. O. 1885, p. 135 (Barawa, Massa, and Little Arucha).

Hab. E. Africa, Somali-land to Masai-land.

Head and neck cinnamon, sides of the forehead and cheeks ultramarine-blue; mantle and wings brown, washed with cinnamon towards the edges of the feathers; rump and upper tail-coverts ultramarine-blue; tail brownish black; breast and under tail-coverts ultramarine-blue, mottled on the front

and sides of the chest with cinnamon, and thus the blue of the throat is detached into a collar; iris and bill red; legs black. Total length 4·8 inches, culmen 0·5, wing 2·15, tail 2·4, tarsus 0·6.

The specimen before me is not in very good condition, but I have described it because the figure of this species (J. f. O. 1879, pl. 2. fig. 1) is very misleading. The collar in the Somali specimen is broader than in the illustration and lower down, being only separated from the blue of the breast by two or three feathers, and all the blue parts are uniform in colour and ultramarine. The original description is fair.

“Not uncommon in small flocks throughout the tableland. Iris red, bill coral-red, feet black.”

42. PYROMELANA FRANCISCANA.

Loxia franciscana, Isert, Schrift. Gesell. Nat. Freunde Berlin, ix. 1789, p. 332, pl. 9.

Fringilla ignicolor, Hempr. & Ehr. Symb. Phys. 1828, pl. 2.

Euplectes petiti, Kirk, Ibis, 1864, p. 322 (Zambesi and Shiré valley).

Euplectes ignicolor, Sclat. P. Z. S. 1864, p. 109 (Unyoro).

Euplectes franciscanus, Heugl. Orn. N.O.-Afr. p. 571; Hartl. Abh. nat. Ver. Brem. vii. 1881, p. 103 (Lado); Salvad. Ann. Mus. Civ. Gen. 1884, p. 184 (Shoa).

Pyromelana franciscana, Finsch & Hartl. Vög. Ostaf. p. 412.

Hab. E. and W. Africa: E. Africa from the Second Cataract of the Nile, 22° N. lat., to Unyoro 1° N. lat., and also from the Shiré valley; in W. Africa from the Gold Coast to Senegambia.

“Only plentiful on the Webbe Shebeyli in the cornfields, where it frequently assembles in large flocks of from fifty to one hundred.”

43. TEXTOR DINEMELLI.

Textor dinemelli, Horsf. in Rüpp. Syst. Uebers. 1845, pp. 72, 76, pl. 30; Gray & Mitchell, Gen. B. ii. pl. 87; Sclat. P. Z. S. 1864, p. 109 (Unyamuezi); Heugl. Orn.

N.O.-Afr. p. 534; Finsch & Hartl. Vög. Ostaf. p. 386; Shelley, P. Z. S. 1882, p. 307; Schalow, J. f. O. 1883, p. 361; Fischer, Zeitschr. ges. Orn. 1884, p. 333 (Masai); Salvad. Ann. Mus. Civ. Gen. 1884, p. 194 (Shoa); Fischer, J. f. O. 1885, p. 132.

Hab. E. Africa, between 12° N. lat. and 7° S. lat.

“These birds are fairly common throughout the country, frequenting the mimosa trees. They are very noisy when on the wing, and breed in colonies. Their eggs are green, thickly speckled with dark brown, and 0·95 inch long. In one of these colonies a pair of the small Hawk, *Poliohiera semi-torquatus*, had usurped a nest, but were regarded apparently as welcome visitors by these sociable Weavers.”

44. *TEXTOR INTERMEDIUS.*

Textor intermedius, Cab. v. d. Decken's Reis. iii. 1869, p. 33, pl. ii.; Finsch & Hartl. Vög. Ostaf. p. 385; Fischer, Zeitschr. ges. Orn. 1884, p. 333 (Masai).

Hab. E. Africa, between about 10° N. lat. and 4° S. lat.

“Very plentiful in flocks near Faf in the interior of the plateau, which in the rainy season becomes a lake. In March they were busily building colonies of nests in the higher trees. In habits they much remind one of Starlings, especially when feeding in flocks on the ground.”

Iris brown, feet black; ♂ bill red, ♀ bill dark brown.

45. *BUPHAGA ERYTHORRHYNCHA.*

Tanagra erythrorhyncha, Stanley in Salt's Trav. Abyss. 1814, App. p. 58.

Buphaga habessinica, Hempr. & Ehr. Symb. Phys. pl. 9.

Buphaga erythrorhyncha, Speke, Ibis, 1860, p. 246 (Somali); Heugl. Orn. N.O.-Afr. p. 716; Finsch & Hartl. Vög. Ostaf. p. 384; Fischer, Zeitschr. ges. Orn. 1884, p. 334 (Masai); Salvad. Ann. Mus. Civ. Gen. 1884, p. 196 (Shoa); Fischer, J. f. O. 1885, p. 132.

Hab. The whole of Africa south of about 16° N. lat.

“Common throughout the country. Iris and eye-wattles yellow, bill coral-red, feet brown.”

46. *COSMOPSARUS REGIUS*.

Cosmopsarus regius, Reichen. Orn. Centralbl. 1879, p. 120 (Masai); Fischer, J. f. O. 1879, p. 299; Reichen. & Schalow, tom. cit. p. 324; Fischer & Reichen. tom. cit. p. 349, pl. 1. fig. 1; Fischer, Zeitschr. ges. Orn. 1884, p. 336; id. J. f. O. 1885, p. 132 (Massa and Pare).

Head and neck deep metallic green, shading into blue on the ear-coverts and into bluish violet on the back, wings, and crop; median and greater series of wing-coverts with black terminal spots, more or less marked on each feather; tail bronze, obsoletely barred and glossed with violet and blue towards its base and on portion of the inner webs of all but the centre feathers; the outer tail-feathers occasionally marked near their shafts and edges with buff; breast, thighs, under tail-coverts, and inner under wing-coverts rich golden yellow; remainder of the under wing-coverts metallic greenish blue; under surface of the quills and tail black; bill and legs black. Total length 12·3 to 13·3 inches, culmen 0·7, wing 4·7 to 5·25, tail 7 to 9, tarsus 1·15 to 1·3.

Hab. E. Africa, between about 10° N. lat. and 4° S. lat.

“Fairly abundant in small flocks throughout the plateau, where they frequent the ground and low bushes. Iris white, bill and legs black.”

47. *PHOLIDAUGES BICOLOR*.

Speculipastor bicolor, Reichen. Orn. Centralbl. 1879, p. 120 (Kipini); Fischer, J. f. O. 1879, pp. 281, 300; Reichen. & Schalow, tom. cit. p. 234; Fischer & Reichen. tom. cit. p. 349, pl. 1. figs. 2, 3; Fischer, J. f. O. 1885, p. 132 (Kipini and Wapokomo-land).

Upper parts and entire head and neck glossy black, with about the basal third of the primaries white; breast, under tail-coverts, and under wing-coverts creamy white, with the outermost under wing-coverts and the bastard primary black; bill and legs black. Total length 7·1 inches, culmen 0·6, wing 4·6, tail 3·4, tarsus 1·1.

Hab. E. Africa, between about 10° N. lat. and 2° 30' S. lat., from Somali-land to the Tana river.

"Only met with in flocks on two or three occasions. They were very shy, and flew at a considerable height, frequently uttering their peculiar cry, which consists of a single whistling note. Native name 'Shimber Arnot' (Sheep-bird). They are said to be common in the Gudabirsi country to the west."

48. *NOTAUGES SUPERBUS.*

Lamprotornis superba, Rüpp. Syst. Uebers. 1845, pp. 65, 75, pl. 26 (Shoa).

Notauges superbus, Speke, Ibis, 1860, p. 245 (Somali); Heugl. Orn. N.O.-Afr. p. 517; Shelley, P. Z. S. 1881, p. 583 (Ugogo and Dar-es-Salaam); Hartl. Abh. nat. Ver. Brem. vii. p. 106 (Lado); Schalow, J. f. O. 1883, p. 360; Fischer, Zeitschr. ges. Orn. 1884, p. 335 (Masai); Salvad. Ann. Mus. Civ. Gen. 1884, p. 199; Fischer, J. f. O. 1885, p. 132.

Hab. E. Africa, from about 10° N. lat. to 7° S. lat.

"Very common throughout the country in flocks. They were breeding in March. Their nests are constructed of grass, and are nearly spherical, with a hole at the side, the whole structure covered over with thorny boughs, after the fashion of a Magpie's nest: they are placed near the ends of the boughs. Native name 'Shimber Lo' (Cow-bird). Iris white, bill and legs black."

49. *NOTAUGES HILDEBRANDTI.*

Notauges hildebrandti, Cab. J. f. O. 1878, pp. 205, 217, 233, pl. 2. fig. 1 (Kikamba); Fischer, J. f. O. 1885, p. 132 (Massa).

Head, throat, crop, back, scapulars, least and median series of wing-coverts, a broad outer margin to the wings, and the tail glossy violet-blue; back of the neck deep glossy olive-green; greater wing-coverts, secondaries, and inner primaries deep glossy green; median and greater wing-coverts with large subterminal broad black spots; breast, thighs, under tail-coverts, and inner under wing-coverts chestnut; remainder of the under surface of the wings and tail black, strongly glossed with violet on the smaller wing-coverts; bill

and legs black. Total length 8·2 inches, culmen 0·6, wing 4·6, tail 3·6, tarsus 1·15.

Hab. E. Africa, from Somali-land to Massa and Kikamba.

“Very rare, only seen on two or three occasions on the plateau. They were remarkably shy, went in small flocks, and much resembled *N. superbus* in their habits.”

50. *NOTAUGES ALBICAPILLUS.*

Spreo albicapillus, Blyth, J. A. S. Bengal, 1856, p. 301 (Somali-land).

Notauges albicapillus, Speke, Ibis, 1860, p. 246, pl. vii.; Heugl. Orn. N.O.-Afr. p. 520; Finsch & Hartl. Vög. Ostafri. p. 379.

Hab. E. Africa, confined to Somali-land.

Forehead and entire crown buffish white; loreal band in front of the eye black; cheeks and ear-coverts dusky olive-brown; back of the neck, back, tail, inner secondaries, and the primaries glossy olive shaded with green; wing-coverts buffish white, with a large portion, especially the median and inner greater coverts, greenish bronze; spurious wing- and primary-coverts glossy green, like the back; outer secondaries buffish white for the greater portion of their outer webs, with the remainder of these feathers dusky black glossed with green; the feathers of the lower back and upper tail-coverts are mostly tipped with buff, and some of the outer tail-coverts have shaft-stripes of that colour; the tail-feathers are obsoletely barred; chin, throat, and chest dusky olive, with a slight greenish gloss, each feather with a broad buffish-white shaft-stripe; abdomen, thighs, under tail-coverts, and under wing-coverts buffish white; under surface of the quills dusky black, with buff outer margins to some of the secondaries; bill and legs black. Total length 10·8 and 10·6 inches, culmen 0·95, wing 6, tail 4·9, tarsus 1·55 and 1·6. The sexes are similar in plumage.

“Fairly plentiful towards the southern portion of the plateau. They breed in colonies in March, and are very noisy. Their nests are very similar to those of *N. superbus*.²³

51. *TRERON WAALIA*.*Columba waalia*, Gm.*Columba abyssinica*, Temm. & Knip, Pig. i. pl. 9.

Treron waalia, Heugl. Orn. N.O.-Afr. p. 817; Finsch & Hartl. Vög. Ostaf. p. 533; Hartl. Abh. nat. Ver. Brem. vii. 1881, p. 117 (Lado); Shelley, Ibis, 1883, p. 265; Salvad. Ann. Mus. Civ. Gen. 1884, p. 206 (Shoa).

Hab. N.E. Africa, Somali-land, Socotra, and Senegambia.

"Only met with on the mountains where the fig-trees grow."

52. *NUMIDA VULTURINA*.

Numida vulturina, Hardw. P. Z. S. 1834, p. 52; Finsch & Hartl. Vög. Ostaf. p. 575.

Acryllium vulturinum, Elliot, Monogr. Phasianidæ, ii. pl. 38; Fischer, J. f. O. 1885, p. 119 (Barawa, Massa, and Pagani).

Hab. E. Africa, from Somali-land to Mozambique. It has been recorded by Dr. Hartlaub from W. Africa on the authority of Capt. Probyn, and has been introduced into Madagascar.

"Very plentiful in large flocks in company with *N. ptilorhyncha*, but only met with in the Ogadayn."

53. *FRANCOLINUS GRANTI*.

Francolinus granti, Hartl. P. Z. S. 1865, p. 665, pl. 39. fig. 1; Heugl. Orn. N.O.-Afr. p. 891; Finsch & Hartl. Vög. Ostaf. p. 589; Shelley, P. Z. S. 1881, p. 597; Fischer, Zeitschr. ges. Orn. p. 382 (Masai); id. J. f. O. 1885, p. 119.

Francolinus rovuma, Gray, List Gall. Brit. Mus. v. 1867, p. 52.

Francolinus shoanus, Hengl. Orn. N.O.-Afr. p. 891; Salvad. Ann. Mus. Civ. Gen. 1884, p. 110 (Shoa).

Francolinus ochrogaster, Hartl. Abh. nat. Ver. Brem. vii. 1881, p. 118; viii. 1882, pp. 218, 230 (Lado).

Hab. E. Africa, from about 10° N. lat. to 7° S. lat., from Shoa to the Rovuma river.

"Common throughout the country."

54. *DENDROCYGNA VIDUATA*.

Anas viduata, Linn. S. N. i. 1766, p. 205.

Dendrocygna viduata, Dubois, Orn. Gal. 1839, p. 71, pl. 44 ; Heugl. Orn. N.O.-Afr. p. 1298 ; Finsch & Hartl. Vög. Ostaf. p. 806 ; Salvad. Ann. Mus. Civ. Gen. 1884, p. 242 (Shoa) ; Fischer, J. f. O. 1885, p. 115.

Hab. The whole of Africa south of about 16° S. lat.

“ Only met with a single pair of these birds in March. Iris brown ; bill black, with the nostrils and tip lavender ; feet black in the male, lavender in the female.”

55. *PÆCILONITTA ERYTHORHYNCHA.*

Anas erythrorhyncha, Gm. S. N. 1788, p. 517 ; Finsch & Hartl. Vög. Ostaf. p. 808 ; Fischer, Zeitschr. ges. Orn. 1884, p. 394 (Masai) ; Bohm, J. f. O. 1885, p. 62.

Pæcilonitta erythrorhyncha, Smith, Ill. Zool. S. Afr. pl. 104 ; Salvad. Ann. Mus. Civ. Gen. 1884, p. 244 (Shoa).

Querquedula erythrorhyncha, Heugl. Orn. N.O.-Afr. p. 1325 ; Fischer, J. f. O. 1885, p. 115 (Galla-land).

Hab. E. and S. Africa, from Abyssinia throughout the whole of East and South Africa.

“ Shot on three occasions. Iris brown, bill black and light red, feet black.”

56. *IBIS HAGEDASH.*

Tantalus hagedash, Lath. Ind. Orn. ii. 1790, p. 709.

Ibis chalcoptera, Vieill. Gal. Ois. pl. 246.

Ibis hagedash, Heugl. Orn. N.O.-Afr. p. 1141 ; Finsch & Hartl. Vög. Ostaf. p. 735 ; Fischer, Zeitschr. ges. Orn. p. 386 ; Bohm, J. f. O. 1885, p. 38 ; Fischer, tom. cit. p. 107.

Hab. The whole of Africa south of about 16° N. lat.

“ Fairly plentiful on the Webbe Shebeyli. Iris yellow, bill black, with the basal half of the culmen red, feet black.”

57. *CURSORIUS GALLICUS SOMALENSIS*, subsp. n.

Charadrius gallicus, Gm. S. N. 1788, p. 692.

Cursorius gallicus, Heugl. Orn. N.O.-Afr. p. 965 ; Dresser, B. Eur. vii. p. 425, pl. 514.

Hab. Typical race : N. and N.E. Africa. Subspecific race : Somali.

I have deemed it advisable to refer the present specimen

to a subspecies on account of its small size. Total length 8·3 inches, culmen 0·95, wing 5·3, tail 2·5, tarsus 2·3. In colouring it resembles the typical race, but is much smaller, about equal in size to *C. senegalensis* and *C. burchelli*.

“Fairly common in small flocks throughout the plateau. Legs white.”

58. RHINOPTILUS CINCTUS.

Cursorius cinctus, Heugl. Syst. Uebers. 1856, no. 555; id. Orn. N.O.-Afr. p. 972; Fischer, J. f. O. 1885, p. 115 (Massa and Masai).

Hemerodromus cinctus, Heugl. Ibis, 1863, p. 31, pl. i. (good).

Hab. N.E. and E. Africa: Upper White Nile, Somali, Massa, and Masai.

“Only one pair met with, on the hills near Berbera, about the middle of April, at which season they were apparently breeding.”

59. RHINOPTILUS GRACILIS.

Corsorius gracilis, Fischer & Reichen. J. f. O. 1844, p. 781 (Masai); Fischer, Zeitschr. ges. Orn. 1884, p. 390; id. J. f. O. 1885, p. 115.

♂ *ad.* Above pale cinnamon, fading into sandy buff on the neck; crown with a black irregular subterminal bar to each feather; back, scapulars, wing-coverts, and inner secondaries with a black subterminal bar to each feather, with the broad margins beyond sandy buff; quills, secondaries, and inner primaries cinnamon, passing gradually into dark brown on the outer primaries and the primary-coverts; upper tail-coverts buffish white; tail pale cinnamon, fading into white towards the outer feathers, the middle feathers with blackish centres and a partial subterminal bar, these dark portions gradually fade away towards the outer feathers, where they are finally only represented by a dusky blotch on the inner web near the end of the outer feather. Underparts and sides of the head buff, fading into white on the upper throat; two black collars above and below the crop; the feathers of the lower throat have mostly very narrow dusky shaft-stripes;

under surface of the wing buff, mottled with dusky black on the coverts, and passing into rufous shaded with dark brown towards the outer webs of the larger primaries; bill black, paler towards the base of the lower mandible; legs white. Total length 8 inches, culmen 0·6, wing 5·6, tail 2·8, tarsus 1·85.

♀ *ad.* Similar in plumage. Total length 7 inches, culmen 0·55, wing 5·2, tail 2·5, tarsus 1·9.

Hab. E. Africa, Somali-land and Masai-land.

“Fairly plentiful throughout the plateau, where they were breeding in March and April. They reminded me of the Lapwing in the manner they showed their anxiety when we got near to their eggs.”

60. CHETTUSIA CORONATA.

Charadrius coronatus, Gm. S. N. 1788, p. 691.

Pluvier du cap de b. esp., Buff. Pl. Enl. 800.

Chettusia coronata, Finsch & Hartl. Vög. Ostaf. p. 636; Fischer, Zeitschr. ges. Orn. 1884, p. 391 (Masai); Bohm, J. f. O. 1885, p. 51; Fischer, tom. cit. p. 116.

Stephanibya coronata, Salvad. Ann. Mus. Civ. Gen. 1884, p. 220 (Shoa).

Hab. The whole of E. and S. Africa between about 10° N. lat. and 30° S. lat.

“Very plentiful throughout the country, and very noisy at night if in any way disturbed. They were breeding on the plains in March and April. Iris black; base of bill pink, with the end black; legs pink.”

61. ÆGIALITES TRICOLLARIS.

Charadrius tricollaris, Vieill. N. D. xxvii. p. 147, pl. 233. fig. 4; Heugl. Orn. N.O.-Afr. p. 1027, pl. 34. fig. 5 (head); Schalow, J. f. O. 1883, p. 340; Finsch & Hartl. Vög. Ostaf. p. 655.

Ægialites tricollaris, Salvad. Ann. Mus. Civ. Gen. 1884, p. 218 (Shoa).

Hab. E., S., and W. Africa: Bogos, Abyssinia, Somali-land, the whole of South Africa, and Senegambia.

“Common, frequenting the streams in the mountains near the coast. Eyelids, base of bill, and legs pink.”

62. *PODICEPS FLUVIATILIS CAPENSIS.*

Colymbus fluviatilis, Tunstall, Orn. Brit. 1771, p. 3.

Podiceps capensis, Licht. Nomencl. 1854, p. 104; Salvad. Ann. Mus. Civ. Gen. 1884, p. 252 (Shoa).

Podiceps minor, Heugl. Orn. N.O.-Afr. p. 1363; Finsch & Hartl. Vög. Ostaf. p. 811; Bohm, J. f. O. 1885, p. 38.

Hab. The whole of Africa.

This subspecies may be distinguished from the typical *P. fluviatilis* by the secondaries being white, more or less washed with brown towards the ends of the outer webs. It is also rather smaller. The present specimen is apparently exceptionally small. Total length 8 inches, culmen 0·7, wing 3·65, tarsus 1·25.

“Some half dozen were met with in a pan near the middle of the plateau.”

XLII.—*A List of the Birds obtained by Mr. Henry Whitely in British Guiana.* By OSBERT SALVIN, M.A., F.R.S., &c.

[Continued from p. 306.]

249*. *FURNARIUS LEUCOPUS.*

Furnarius leucopus, Sw. An. in Menag. p. 325; Cab. in Schomb. Guiana, iii. p. 688; Pelz. Ibis, 1881, p. 406.

Originally described from Guianan specimens, but not represented in Mr. Whitely's collection.

250. *LOCHMIAS NEMATURA.*

Myiothera nematura, Licht. Verz. Doubl. p. 43.

Lochmias nematura, Scl. Cat. Am. B. p. 149.

Kukenam (5000 ft.).

Except that the bill is a little darker and the dark margins of the feathers of the under surface a little wider, the single specimen in Mr. Whitely's collection does not differ from Brazilian examples of *L. nematura*. *L. obscurata*, Cabanis,